

Resolutions.—By Mr. Dillingham, proposing that both Houses meet in the Representatives' Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to hear the report of the Canvassing Committee; adopted; by Mr. Wooster, providing that each member of the Senate and House be furnished with one daily and one weekly newspaper; adopted unanimously, without debate.

Memorial of Moody Rich, presented by Mr. Dillingham, alleging that the memorialist had received a majority of the votes of the freemen of Essex Co., for Senator, and claiming the seat of Mr. Howe, the returned Senator from Essex. The memorial was read and laid on the table.

The memorial alleges that the votes in the town of Victory were illegally excluded from the count by the Clerk, and that, counted, would give Mr. Rich a majority of the votes. The certificate was given Mr. Howe by the Clerk of the Court, on the ground that Victory was not a duly organized town, and had no legal officers to receive and count the votes. This question is to be decided hereafter, while, for the time being, the returned Senator, Mr. Howe, takes his seat.

Removal.—By Mr. Crawford, providing for the publication of Legislative Directory; adopted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms sent in his recommendation for officers of Senate, viz: Zebedee C. Camp, for Doorkeeper, and F. A. Garfield, Asst. Doorkeeper, who were sworn by the Clerk to the faithful discharge of their duties.

A message was received, informing the Senate of the organization of the House of Representatives, by the appointment of Speaker, and a committee to canvass the votes.

Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, Oct. 14, A. M.

House.—The members of the House were called to order by the Secretary of State, when the roll was called and the oath administered. The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Cornelius Sill, of St. Albans, which he had declined to receive, it being signed by a justice of the peace and presiding officer of the (freemen's) meeting, in the absence of the constable and the selectmen. [The State requires the credentials to be signed by the presiding officer, who must be either the constable or one of the selectmen.] Mr. Cobb moved that Mr. Sill be admitted to a seat. Messrs. Fullam & Chandler, of Woodstock, objected to admitting the gentleman to a seat on these credentials, and suggested that the usual course was to admit, on the fact being proved, by some member of the House on his personal responsibility, that the person had been duly elected. A statement of the manner of the election was made by Mr. Hubbard of Franklin, upon which it seemed that the election took place after an adjournment of the meeting; another member expressed the opinion that Mr. Sill was legally elected, and still another that his election was a fraud, when Mr. Adams moved to lay the motion on the table, which was opposed by Mr. Vinton, who concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Chandler. This motion was negatived, 93 to 53, when Mr. Cobb withdrew his motion, and the credentials were suffered to lie upon the table.

The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Mr. Asa G. Hawes, of Glastenbury, signed by the town clerk as presiding officer, and no question of the legality of the election being raised, Mr. Hawes was admitted to a seat. Mr. Abram W. Rice of Granby, and Mr. Asa Doy of Bennington, were admitted to seats without their credentials, on the statement that they were duly elected.

The Secretary of State presented the credentials of Mr. N. W. Scott of Greensboro', accompanied by a certificate of the presiding officer that Mr. Scott had not resided in the town of Greensboro' one year next preceding the day of election.

Of course Mr. Scott could not take a seat. The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, Messrs. Hebard and Baylies being tellers. Mr. Chandler of Woodstock nominated Carlos Coolidge of Windsor, and Mr. Cobb nominated Levi B. Vilas, Esq. of Chelsea, when Mr. Coolidge was elected by the following vote:

Mr. Coolidge, 129
Mr. Vilas, 85
O. P. Chandler, 2
Sewall Fullam, jr., 3
Sam'l. Swift, 1
Wm. Hebard, 1
John Pierpoint, 1
Whole number of votes, 221

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker, who expressed his gratitude for this renewed evidence of confidence, and his reliance upon the candor and liberality of the House to sustain him in the execution of the duties of the chair. The House then proceeded to the election of clerk pro-tempore, Messrs. Hebard and Vilas being tellers, when Ferdinand F. Merrill, Esq. of Montpelier, was elected and sworn.

Mr. Merrill, 136
O. H. Smith, 85

On motion of Mr. Chandler of Peacham, the rules of the House for the last session were adopted for the time being.

On nomination by the Speaker, the House appointed the following gentlemen a committee to join the committee of the Senate, to canvass the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer:

Bennington Co.—Messrs. Sargeant, Canfield, Houghton.
Windham.—Messrs. Billings, Eager, Estabrooks.

Windsor.—Messrs. Porter, Henry, Buck.
Randall.—Messrs. Slason, Fox, Needham.

Addison.—Messrs. Roscoe, Pierpoint, Barnes.
Orange.—Messrs. Tenney, Cobb, Howe.

Chittenden.—Messrs. Griswold, Beach, Webster.
Washington.—Messrs. Keith, Warren, Davis.

Caledonia.—Messrs. Hastings, Gilchrist, Hall.
Franklin.—Messrs. Hubbard, Barber, Stone.

Lamoille.—Messrs. Hurlburt, Hines, Andrews.
Orleans.—Messrs. Cleveland, Chandler, Pierce.

Essex.—Messrs. Dewey, Ames, Fuller.
Grand Isle.—Messrs. Adams, Ladd, Hazen.

A resolution from the Senate, for a joint Assembly at three o'clock this afternoon, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Fullam, ordered that when the House adjourn it adjourn to 3 o'clock this afternoon. Adjourned.

3 O'clock, P. M.
SENATE.—Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Dana moved that the Governor be informed of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may have to make; adopted.

The Senators repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the report of the Canvassing committee, and soon returned.

Resolution.—By Mr. Crawford, assigning ten o'clock to-morrow morning for the election of Governor, &c. in joint assembly of both Houses; passed.

The rules of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of standing committees, was dispensed with for the time being, and the committee on Rules was appointed by the chair, viz. Messrs. Wooster, Dillingham and Clark. Adjourned.

3 o'clock, P. M.
House.—A resolution from the Senate, for 600 copies of the legislative directory, was concurred in.

Mr. Thornton moved that Cornelius Sill, of St. Albans, be admitted to a seat without producing his credentials.

Mr. Thornton stated that Mr. Sill was duly elected, and that no one was present to contest his seat.

Mr. Chandler of W. said that this statement brought the admission of Mr. Sill within the usages of the House, and he was therefore in favor of his admission.

Mr. Billings inquired whether the election was made after an adjournment of the meeting?

Mr. Thornton—there was no adjournment of the meeting by the freemen.

Mr. Sill was then admitted and sworn.

Mr. Perkins moved that Mr. N. W. Scott of Greensboro' be admitted to a seat.

Mr. Cleveland called for the reading of the 18th Sec. of 21 part of the constitution, requiring a year's residence preceding the election, to make an individual eligible to the office of town representative; it was read.

Mr. Billings called for the reading of the certificate of Mr. Scott which states that Mr. Scott had not resided in the town of Greensboro' for one year preceding his election.

Mr. Perkins stated that Mr. Scott was brought up in Greensboro'—that he removed from the town, and returned again about six months previous to the election.

On the call of Mr. Hebard, the 16th section of the chapter of the revised statutes relating to elections, was read, which requires the presiding officer, in case any person elected representative has not resided in the State two years, and in the town one year preceding his election, to state the fact.

Mr. Hebard opposed the admission of Mr. S. on the ground that he had no evidence entitling him to a seat. His certificate, on the face of it, denied his eligibility.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas & noes: yeas 4, noes 205.

So the motion to admit Mr. Scott to a seat was lost.

The Senate came in when the joint assembly received the report of the Canvassing Committee, stating the votes for state officers as follows:

For Governor.
Charles Paine, 23,353
Nathan Smith, 21,302
Titus Hutchinson, 3,039
Scattering, 248
Whole number of votes, 47,942

For Lieut. Governor.
Waitsill R. Ranney, 23,776
Edward D. Barber, 21,331
Alvah Sabin, 2,801
Scattering, 65
Whole number of votes, 47,974

For Treasurer.
John Spalding, 23,942
Daniel Baldwin, 21,345
Harry Hale, 2,722
Scattering, 18
Whole number of votes, 48,027

[The returns of Johnson, Mansfield, Sterling and Westford were not admitted, the votes not being enclosed in the return.

No votes were returned from Mr. Tabor, Hancock and Rippon.]

When the Senate withdrew.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Canfield, for a joint assembly to-morrow at 10 o'clock to elect a Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer; adopted. By Mr. Ames, in-structing the committee of elections to inquire into the right of the town of Victory to be represented in this House, and also as to the right of Loomis Wells to a seat from said town; adopted. By Mr. Swift, inviting the clergymen of Montpelier to officiate as Chaplains of the House adopted.

By Mr. Cleveland, to supply the members each with one daily and one weekly newspaper; adopted.

The House then proceeded to the election of clerk for the year ensuing, Messrs. Dewey and Davis of Norwich being tellers; and F. F. Merrill, Esq. was elected.

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Washington.—Messrs. Keith, Warren, Davis.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALEX. MCLEOD ACQUITTED.

On Tuesday afternoon the Jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*, on the indictment of McLeod for the murder of Amos Duffee, on the 30th of Dec., 1837, after being out only half an hour. The counsel for the prisoner were J. A. Spencer, of Utica, H. Gardiner and A. C. Bradley, of Lockport; and for the prosecution, W. Hall, Attorney-General, J. L. Wood, S. C. Hawley, and J. C. Senter. The efforts on both sides were very great. The summing up was chiefly done by Spencer and Hall, though able speeches were made by Bradley and Jenkins. The charge of Judge Gridley, which occupied two hours, was allowed to be very able and lucid. The trial was a long and tedious affair, occupying eight days; and a more momentous one never engaged the attention of any Court and Jury. The decision of the great question of peace or war between the U. States and Great Britain was probably suspended on it—and with it, the lives of thousands, should have been convicted and executed.

The witnesses on both sides were numerous, and amazingly contradictory. Several swore with positiveness to McLeod's being engaged in the expedition against the Caroline. They saw him in one of the boats that went out, and saw him when he returned; heard him boast at public houses of having killed a d— Yankee, and in confirmation of it, showed his sword and pistol, both marked with blood. It seems difficult to think that all these men, on the part of the prosecution, perjured themselves. And it is no less difficult to think that the array of witnesses on the other side, being participants in the affair, who swore that he could not have been in the expedition—swore false. A family by the name of Morrison, of unimpeachable character, swore that he slept at their house, at Stamford, five miles from Chippewa, the night the Caroline was burnt, and remained the next morning to breakfast. Other witnesses confirmed the fact of his going to Stamford, that night, and returning the next forenoon, after the destruction of the vessel. As the night was very dark, some person resembling McLeod might have been mistaken for him, and thus the mystery may be in a measure solved. But the jury who patiently examined the whole matter, have given their verdict of acquittal, under oath; and with that we trust, the whole community will be satisfied.

We were unable to be present to hear much of the case, only some of the remarks of Mr. Spencer, and of Mr. Hall; but from all that we have heard said, a more fair and impartial trial was never witnessed in a court of justice. McLeod can have no reason to complain. The United States, and the State of New York, certainly must be content, and Great Britain can now take her subject, as soon as she pleases. Nothing remains now but the northeastern boundary; let us have that settled, and live in peace.—N. Y. *Bap. Regr.*

LOSS OF LIFE.—The late storm not only did great damage to the shipping and other property, all along the coast, but was peculiarly calamitous in the loss of human life. We have heard it stated that more than one hundred perished about Cape Cod. At Nantucket, the wind blew a hurricane from the East; many chimneys and trees blown down, great injury was done to the wharves and shipping. At Siasconset, a high bank gave way, and the dwelling house of Mr. Marshall Crosby, together with two barns, was precipitated down the cliff. A Mr. Hussey, resident there, had his thigh broken by a fall down the precipice.—*Liberator.*

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—An other warning.—On Wednesday evening last 5 P. M., the Philadelphia train from Jersey City ran over and killed a man between Rahway and Uniontown. It appeared that the unfortunate man was intoxicated, and was supposed to be either lying or sitting on the track. No cry was heard, or jar felt, and the accident was not known in the train until its return. The deceased was a blacksmith named — Guernsey; he was about 30 years of age, and resided two miles this side of New Brunswick. He has a wife and family.—*Newark Daily Ad.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Thursday, the 23d ult. the wife of Mr. James Braddy, of Martin county, came to her death in a very sudden and shocking manner. Mr. Braddy had shot a bee with a double barreled gun, when his wife took the gun to carry into the house; and on entering the house in stooping down for some purpose, it brought her head over the muzzle of the gun, the breach of which striking the floor at the same time, the other barrel went off and the contents passed through the head of Mrs. Braddy; she died in a few hours.—*Tarborough Press.*

ACCIDENT.—During the latter part of Saturday afternoon as a small boy was riding on horse-back near Harlem, the animal suddenly became frightened and threw the boy, whose foot caught in the stirrup. As the horse ran, the boy's head struck against the rail road track with such violence as to cause instant death. The name of the deceased was John D. Holmes, son of Capt. Holmes, of Harlem.

The Miracle of the Skull.—Two men digging the grave in a church yard at Macan upon the river Seine, found a skull, which they threw upon the grass by the way with the common unconcern of grave diggers; but soon perceiving it to stir, they ran to the curate of the parish and told him what they had seen. The superstitious curate immediately supposed it was the skull of some saint that happened to be buried in that place, and therefore post-

ed thither, where to his great surprise and joy, he found the skull still moving, upon which he cried out, "a miracle! a miracle!" and resolved to have the precious relic deposited in his church with all proper ceremonies; for which purpose he sent in all haste for a consecrated dish, a cross, and holy water, his surplice, stole and cap, ordered all the bells to be rung, and sent to give notice of the joyful news to the parishioners, who thronged in crowds to the place. Then he had the skull placed in the consecrated dish, and being covered with a napkin, it was carried to the church in procession; during which great debates arose among the parishioners, every one insisting that some of their family had been buried in that place, in order that they might assume themselves the honor of having a saint in their families. Upon their arrival at the church the skull was placed on the high altar, and a *Te Deum* was begun; but when they came to the verse, "*Te per orbem terrarum*," a mole unluckily crawled out of the skull, discovered the secret cause of its motion, upon which a stop was put to the ceremony, and the congregation being greatly disappointed, dispersed.—*London Mirror.*

Progress of Protestantism.—A great religious change is taking place in Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics, and the clergy of this religion are in many parts of the country making strenuous efforts for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read the mass in German. In various instances they have turned Protestants, with a great portion of their flocks. But the most important event is the formation of an anti-papal Catholic community at Dresden, which is likely to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect.—*London Morning Advertiser.*

GALE AT ROCKPORT.—The destruction of property at Rockport, formerly a part of Gloucester, by the late gale, was very great. The Breakwater, built in 1832, at an expense of \$17,000, gave way, in consequence of which, all the fishing schooners in port, were driven on shore, and nearly all destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at \$40,000, and falls on those least able to bear it. The Gloucester Telegraph says:—*Mer. Jour.*

"The scene at Rockport is described by eye witnesses to have been truly sublime. The power of the wind and waves combined, may be conceived of by the fact, that vessels which had been, as was supposed, secured in such a manner as to save them from all possibility of getting loose, had their numerous fastenings snapped as if they had been but so many pipe-stems, and in an instant the vessels themselves were dashed into a hundred fragments among the rocks."

The Barnstable Patriot, in an article on the subject of the destruction by the late northeast gale says:

"The effects of the wind are visible every where around us. Buildings have been injured—trees, some of large size, fences, corn, &c. &c., have been prostrated in many places, and vegetation generally has suffered more or less damage."

Saltworks have also suffered severely in this vicinity—and a considerable damage has been done about our wharves, by boats being stove—and the tides flow to such an unusual height, as to sweep off almost every moveable article, besides overflowing our salt meadows, and carrying off hundreds of tons of hay."</